

LONG EATON
Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition

AND

Vital Statistics

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

By **ANTONY B. CHAMBERS, M.D.,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

AND

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

February 4th, 1901.

LONG EATON:

J. W. STODDART, PRINTER, HIGH STREET AND ORCHARD STREET.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Long Eaton Urban District Council.



GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present you my Fourteenth Annual Report of the health and vital statistics of the District for the year ending the 31st December, 1960. Last year being the end of the Century, a survey of the growth and development of the town since the formation of the old Local Board, and its Sanitary requirements, will be an interesting addendum to this year's Report, reviewing, as we pass, the different steps taken from time to time by the Sanitary Authority to meet the gradually increasing wants of the District, comparing the Sanitary condition of the town then with its present administration.

The following Sanitary Improvements will be considered in detail :—

- 1.—Sewerage and Drainage of the District.
- 2.—Sewage Farm and means of dealing with Sewage.
- 3.—Water Supply.
- 4.—Lighting.
- 5.—Streets and Highways.
- 6.—Scavenging and Refuse Collection.
- 7.—Measures adopted to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases.

Sewerage and Drainage.

In 1871, at the formation of the Local Board, the number of inhabited houses in the District was 640, and the population about 3,204. There was no proper system of Drainage for the whole District; each house, or set of houses, had to depend upon a system of their own—generally a cesspool. In 1875 the Local Board was established and began to put the town in order. In 1886 land was purchased and the present Sewage Farm laid out for irrigation purposes, precipitating tanks were formed, and concrete carriers were laid for distributing the sewage. A deep well was sunk and the sewage of the town directed to this out-fall by gravitation. New sewers were made, and a pumping plant put down. The sewage was chemically treated with lime and allumina ferric and allowed to deposit in the tanks, the effluent forced into the carriers was spread over the farm, and the sludge removed to a convenient place. After a few years sewage presses were secured and all the sewage pressed and carried away for manurial purposes. Now that a large quantity of sewage has to be dealt with, some bacteria beds were formed last year which gave a satisfactory effluent. This year a much larger area of filtering ground is formed; a large proportion of the sewage passes through these beds, and is conducted straight to the Brook, producing a most satisfactory effluent, free from deleterious matter. A further addition of filtering beds will be added, which will bring the treatment of the sewage of the district to the highest efficiency.

Drainage.

The dual system is adopted throughout the district—the drains from the houses being connected with the main sewer. The storm water is taken away by a different system and empties itself into the Brook. The sewers are well ventilated and regularly flushed to prevent deposit of solid matter, and the man-holes are fitted with trays with disinfectants to prevent unpleasant smells in the streets. Ventilating shafts were placed all over the district where they were found to be required. The drainage of the district is as complete as it is possible to make it, considering the difficulty of the fall.

Water Supply.

When the Local Board was first formed shallow wells provided the only water supply of the district, in connection with the old dirty wet middens. Typhoid fever and other filth diseases were then

prevalent periodically. After a while the middens were gradually converted into pan closets, and pan closets were put into all the newly built houses. There would be then over 600 middens in the town, a constant source of danger to the public health; to-day there are only 166 middens in the district, 2067 pan closets, and about 250 water closets. All efforts are made to get rid of the wet middens, and water closets are put into all the new houses. Last year 23 pail closets and 50 middens were converted into water closets. All the public schools are supplied with water closets. It was not till September, 1892, that a public supply was provided from a deep well in the mill-stone grit, and to-day the town is supplied with an ample and excellent quality of drinking water, stored in a covered reservoir, at Castle Donington, from which it gravitates to all parts of the town. Nearly all the shallow wells are closed, and the town supply put into all the new houses.

Samples of the water are regularly sent to London for analysis, and most satisfactory reports have invariably been received about the purity of the water for drinking purposes.

Average weekly pumping ... 2,200,000 Gallons.

Lighting.

The town at present is well lighted in all its streets with gas lamps, and there are some private electric installations for trade purposes. The District Council has this year decided to have an electric supply of its own, and some land has been purchased, a site selected, and powers acquired to start supplying the streets with electric light, and they expect it to be largely used in the factories and shops, and for private illumination. Comparing gas light with electric light there is no doubt that the latter is the most healthy, and most suitable for lighting schools and other public buildings. When this last effort of the Council is completed it will bring our district up to the level of most of our larger towns in its sanitary and other public requirements. Public Baths seem to be the only other improvement which the town does not already possess. There is one, however, opened this year, in connection with the Board Schools.

Streets and Highways.

Great improvement has taken place for the last ten years in the condition of our streets. The main streets are well made, clean, and regularly scavenged by the Council's men. In summer time they are well watered, and in very hot weather disinfectants are added to the water which freshens the air. They are well provided with clean causeways which are great aids to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. A few more well-made crossings in the principal thoroughfares would be a great improvement. Most of the footpaths are paved with blue bricks, which are apt to get loose and worn out—more flag pavement would be a great addition.

Scavenging and Refuse Collection.

Public scavenging is adopted throughout except in a few private streets where it is done by the tenants. Public scavenging is done by the Council's servants, for about 12,700 of the population at a cost of £215 per annum. Great improvement has been achieved in this most necessary sanitary requirement. Heaps of road scrapings and other accumulation are never seen lying all over the streets, which are most injurious to health, especially in summer time, when all kinds of foul accumulations are blown about and float in the air, carrying all kinds of disease germs in every direction.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse of all the district is regularly removed weekly by the Council's servants, and is burnt in the open at the Sewage farm, and the clinker used for road making and other purposes.

Measures adopted to prevent spread of Infectious Disease.

Up to the year 1890 there was no regular and systematic means of dealing with infectious diseases. Since then several acts and regulations have been adopted till at the present time the Sanitary Authority, which has the use of a temporary isolation small-pox hospital, are quite capable of dealing with any outbreak of disease that may occur. The School Board have appointed a Medical Officer, and the spread of infectious disease in the schools is immediately prevented, which has the effect of greatly diminishing the number of infectious diseases reported to the Council.

The public spirit of the district is to be commended, the Council being ever ready to carry out any suggestion and adopt all means in its power to raise the public health of the district to the requisite standard. It is most encouraging to the Medical Officer of Health and the other officers to have all their endeavours backed up by the Council in maintaining the satisfactory condition the district has been in for several years.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Council to the following sanitary requirements :—

- 1.—The further construction of a larger area of bacteria beds at the Sewage Farm to deal with all the sewage.
- 2.—The abolition of all wet middens, converting them into water closets, especially in some of the factories.
- 3.—The construction of Public Baths and Wash-houses.
- 4.—Council offices are badly needed, where the work of the Council can be done at one centre: at the present time it is impossible to keep proper records and statistics required by the Local Government Board, as there is no staff to do that work.
- 5.—More systematic nuisance inspection.

Summary of Report.

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of Sanitary District in acres	...	...	...	2,099
Rateable value for Poor Rate	...	...	£55,866	5s. 0d.
Assessable value, 1900	...	...	£40,408	14s. 6d.
Inhabited houses, 1871	...	...	...	640
Inhabited houses, 1881	...	...	...	1,177
Inhabited houses, 1891	...	...	...	1,925
Inhabited houses, 1900	...	...	...	2,610
Population, 1871	...	...	...	3,204
Population, 1881	...	...	...	6,217
Population, 1891	...	...	...	9,636
Estimated Population, 1900	...	...	...	13,050
New houses erected during the year 1900	...	...	...	55

Number of persons per house, about ...	...	...	5
Number of persons per acre ...	...	...	6.2
Birth-rate per 1000 of the population, 1900 ...	...	...	28.73
Death-rate per 1000 of the population, 1900 ...	...	...	12.4
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of population, 1900 ...	...	...	0.7
Infant mortality-rate, or proportion which deaths under one year of age bear to 1000 births	...	...	152.0
Infectious Sick-rate per 1000 ...	...	...	4.1
Natural Increase of Population or excess of births over deaths against 181 in 1899.			213

Population.

The population estimated to the middle of the year is 13,050, an increase of 270 since last year. The population of the district has greatly increased for the last twenty years, as will be seen by the following figures. The population in 1871 was 3204; in 1881, 6217; in 1891, 9,636; and last year 12,780. In the 29 years since 1871 it has increased 9,846.

Births Birth Rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 375, against 332 last year, and 258 the year before, giving a birth-rate of 28.73. Of these births 190 were males, and 185 females. The birth-rate for this year is below the average of the last 10 years, which is 31.27, and is also below the average of England and Wales for 1899, which was 29.4. The average number of births for the last 10 years is 346. The number of births over deaths or the natural increase of the population is 213, against 181 last year.

Mortality. Death Rate.

There were 162 deaths registered during the year. Of these 77 were males and 85 were females, giving a death-rate of 12.4 per 1000 per annum, against 11.8 last year. The general death-rate of the district still remains well within the average, and is lower than the average of the last 10 years, which is 12.53.

There was about one death to every 124 persons of the living population, against 1 in 125 last year.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 61 deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, compared with 46 last year and 47 the year before. More than one-third of all

the deaths have been under 1 year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 152.0, against 138.5 last year, and 131.2 the year before, which is very high. The corresponding rate for the large towns in 1899 was 178, and that for England and Wales 161. The principal cause of the high infantile mortality is errors of diet, want of nursing knowledge, and exposure to cold. This year I intend to print special instructions for the feeding and management of children amongst the parents that have registered children born, and by that means something may be done to reduce this high rate amongst infants.

The following Table shows the cause of deaths under 1 year of age:—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Erysipelas.	Tubercular Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Premature Birth.	Heart Disease.	Convulsions.	Marasmus.	Inquest.	All other causes.	Total.
2	1	1	1	2	1	4	6	1	1	11	1	11	9	1	2	61

The above table plainly shows the cause of death produced by the various diseases registered.

Senile Mortality.

Of the 162 deaths registered 29 were of persons over 65 years of age, compared with 24 last year. 26 of these were from 65 to 80, and 3 over 80, one of these being 90, the oldest death registered during the year.

The following table gives the causes of death of the 29 over 65.

Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Accidents.	Inquest.	All Other Causes.	Total.
9	7	1	7	1	2	2	29

The causes of death and the ages at which they occurred are found in the following table of the Local Government Board, during the year 1900.

Table IV.

Causes of, and ages at, deaths during 1900.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in localities at all ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Small Pox	2	2						
Measles	1	1						
Scarlet Fever						
Whooping Cough						
Diphtheria						
Membranous Croup						
Croup	1	1						
Fevers { Typhus						
{ Enteric	3			1	2			
{ Other Continued						
Epidemic Influenza						
Cholera						
Plague						
Diarrhœa	1	1						
Enteritis	2	2						
Puerperal Fever						
Erysipelas	1	1						
Other Septic Diseases						
Phthisis	16			4	12			
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	4	1					
Cancer	11				2	9	Nil.	Nil.
Bronchitis	24	6	4	1	6	7		
Pneumonia	6	1	4			1		
Pleurisy						
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1						
Alcoholism	2				2			
Cirrhosis of Liver						
Venereal Diseases						
Premature Birth	11							
Diseases & accidents of parturition	1			1				
Heart Diseases	18	1	1		1	5	7	
Accidents	2					1	1	
Suicides						
Rheumatic Fever	1				1			
Convulsions	11	11						
Marasmus	9	9						
Inquests	6	1				3	2	
All other causes	27	8	3	2	5	7	2	
All causes	162	61	13	3	16	40	29	

Table I. Local Government Board for whole district.

Year.	Population, Estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.		Deaths of Non- resident in District.		Deaths of West deuts registered beyond District.		Deaths at all Ages Nett	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1890	10,000	321	32.4	39	126.5	125	12.5	..	..	..	125	12.5			
1891	9,636	318	33.0	42	138.3	139	14.42	..	..	..	139	14.42			
1892	10,170	314	30.87	50	159.2	169	16.61	..	..	..	169	16.61			
1893	10,630	385	36.29	18	125.2	165	15.61	..	..	..	166	15.61			
1894	11,000	351	31.9	43	122.5	127	11.5	..	..	..	127	11.5			
1895	11,500	366	31.8	38	103.8	122	10.66	..	..	..	122	10.66			
1896	11,280	316	30.6	39	112.7	117	10.36	..	..	..	117	10.36			
1897	11,755	366	31.18	65	177.5	153	13.01	..	..	..	153	13.01			
1898	12,400	358	28.9	17	131.2	148	11.9	..	..	..	148	11.9			
1899	12,780	332	29.5	46	138.5	151	11.8	..	..	..	151	11.8			
Averages for years 1890-1899	11,113.4	346	31.27	45.7	133.4	144.7	12.53	..	..	..	141.7	12.53			
1900	13,050	375	28.73	57	15.2	162	12.4	..	..	..	162	12.4			

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2099.
 Total population at all ages, 9636. Number of inhabited houses, 1925. Average number of persons per house, 5.
 (at census of 1891).

From the above table it will be seen that the general death rate of the district for the year 1900—12.4 is below the average of the last ten years 12.53.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in 1900:—

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
	2	1		3		1	7

From the above table it will be seen there were only 7 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, against 10 last year, giving a zymotic rate of 0·7 per 1000, per annum.

Table showing deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases for ten years.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Small Pox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	15	0	0	11	1	0	3	0	2
Scarlatina	0	2	8	7	1	0	0	4	0	1
Diphtheria	1	3	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	0
Whooping Cough ..	1	3	10	5	1	0	3	0	3	0
Typhoid Fever ..	0	2	3	0	1	3	4	2	0	3
Diarrhoea	2	1	5	2	5	1	14	7	4	1
Totals	4	26	27	16	19	5	24	19	10	7

Average for the last 10 years ... 15·7.

So that the zymotic death rate for 1900 is only half the average for the last ten years, which shows a great improvement in our sanitary condition during that period.

Table of Vital Statistics for 10 Years.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average of 10 Years
Birth rate per 1000 of the Population	33.0	30.87	30.29	31.9	31.8	30.6	31.18	28.9	29.5	28.73	31.27
Total Death-rate per 1000 of the population	14.42	16.61	15.61	11.5	10.06	10.36	13.01	11.9	11.8	12.4	12.66
Death-rate from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases (Small Pox, Scarletina, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, per 1000 of the population)	0.4	2.45	2.34	0.12	1.5	0.4	2.1	1.06	0.5	0.7	1.11
Rate of Infantile Mortality estimated by measuring the proportion of children who died before attain- ing 1 year, per 1000 of the births registered during the same period)	138.3	159.2	125.2	122.5	103.8	112.7	175.5	131.2	138.5	132.0	139.9
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1000 of the population ..	1.76	1.84	1.11	0.90	1.04	0.52	1.26	1.12	0.46	1.02	1.09
Death-rate from Filth Diseases, <i>i.e.</i> , Enteric,) Typhoid, and Continued Fevers, Cholera, and Diarrhoea, per 1000 of the population)	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5

From these tables it will be seen that all the deaths for the year 1900 are under the average of the last ten years.

Inquests during the Year 1900.

There were 6 inquests held during the year, and the causes of death as ascertained were :—

2 Accidents.	1 Heart Disease.
1 Syncope.	1 Alcoholism.
1 Drowning.	

Infectious Diseases and the measures taken to prevent their spread.

There is no infectious hospital in our district to remove infectious diseases to except the temporary Small-pox Hospital, which is kept in readiness if any case should occur. All other infectious cases have to be isolated in their homes. The following Public Acts have been adopted in the district :—

I.—The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, was adopted in November, 1890.

II.—The Public Health Acts Annoucement Act, 1890, was adopted in January, 1891.

III.—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889. adopted.

IV.—All houses where infection has occurred are disinfected by the Council with sulphur tablets

V.—Printed and verbal instructions are sent to each house when visited and to the Elementary and Sunday Schools. All scholars are notified of any infectious disease, and no children are permitted to attend school till free from infection.

VI.—A medical officer has been appointed to the School Board, and the schools are regularly visited and all the children are inspected. Any cases of infectious disease found are kept away from school.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1900.

Table III. Local Government Board.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole district.							No. Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all	At Ages. Years.						
	Ages.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and upwards	
Small Pox								Nil.
Cholera								
Diphtheria	1	1						
Membranous Croup ..	1		1					
Erysipelas	9	1				8		
Scarlet Fever	34		13	19	2			
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	9			2	1	6		
Relapsing Fever								
Continued Fever								
Puerperal Fever								
Plague								
Totals	54	2	14	21	3	14		Nil.

The total number of cases notified during the year were 54, against 61 last year, and 146 the year before, being the smallest number for several years. Diphtheria, 1; Croup, 1; Erysipelas, 9; Scarlet Fever, 34; Typhoid, 9.

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases reported since 1891.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average 10 years.
Small Pox	0	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Diphtheria	13	16	5	4	8	9	14	12	6	1	8.8
Croup	0	1	2	5	6	2	0	5	5	1	2.7
Erysipelas	8	27	21	19	10	19	21	21	10	9	16.8
Typhoid Fever	13	2	23	4	5	21	14	16	5	9	14.2
Puerperal Fever	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1.0
Whooping Cough	15	91	0	39	91	0	0	0	0	0	23.4
Measles	13	560	4	8	67	0	0	0	0	0	65.2
Scarlet Fever	1	28	115	157	15	25	39	80	16	31	58.0
Total	68	737	209	237	211	77	118	133	43	51	191.8

Of the 54 cases reported in the above table it will be seen that there is 1 from diphtheria, 1 from croup, 9 from erysipelas, 34 from scarlet fever, and 2 from typhoid fever.

Small-pox.

There has been no outbreak of small-pox since 1895. It is satisfactory to record that the number of children vaccinated in the district is increasing yearly, which must have a great influence in checking the spread of this much dreaded disease.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 34 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. In some of these defective drainage and other insanitary conditions were found when visited, but in a great many cases no local cause was found. They were all isolated for six weeks and the houses disinfected by the Council's men afterwards. The work of disinfecting is of great importance in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, and difficulty is often experienced in carrying it out properly, especially with regard to scarlet fever, slight cases not being deemed worthy of the trouble by the parents.

Diphtheria.

There was only one case notified during the year. No insanitary condition was found. The number of cases of diphtheria notified are greatly reduced for the last few years, which is evidence of improved sanitary condition.

Membranous Group.

Of this there was only one case notified.

Typhoid Fever.

There were 9 cases of typhoid fever notified during the year, all of which were visited, and typhoid pans supplied and disinfectants sent, and enquiries made of local insanitary conditions. The following is a list of the details :—

The first case was notified on May 24th at Trent College. One of the boys brought the disease from home back to the school. They have a sanatorium at the college, and the boy was isolated there.

July 23, next case notified in Craig Street. No local cause could be found. It was a very slight case. The patient died afterwards of brain disease.

August 25th, a case reported in the High Street: a newly inhabited house. No cause could be found. It was the only case of illness in the house.

August 26th, in St. James' Terrace. This house was found very dirty, and the people dirty. The patient was in bad health when she contracted the disease.

August 26th, Curzon Street. No local cause could be traced in this house; a mild attack.

September 14th, Midland Street. This patient contracted the disease away from home. There was no insanitary conditions found.

September 19th, Station Street. There were several insanitary conditions found here. Defective drainage and pail closets too near the houses. This was a bad case, and proved fatal.

September 29th, at Trent Lock. This house had no drainage nor water supply, or W.C. accommodation. The fever was contracted from drinking well water in a neighbouring house, which poisoned several more families in the Sawley parish. Instructions were given to supply a better water supply. There was also a case of septic diarrhoea and septic pneumonia in the same house.

October 4th, Oxford Street. This child was visiting at the house at Trent Lock, and contracted the disease there.

October 4th, Briar Gate, College Road. Complaints were made of night-soil deposited in the neighbourhood of the house smelling very offensive during the summer months, where it was spread on some land close to the house. It is a large new house, and no insanitary defect could be found.

Typhoid pails and disinfectants have been sent to all these cases, and printed instructions. The excreta from all these cases was daily removed from the houses by the Council's men, and burnt at the sewage farm. Second cases did not occur in any of the houses. Most of the cases were of a mild character. The number of cases of typhoid in the district are yearly getting fewer.

Excrement and Sewage Disposal.

Public scavenging is adopted through the district, except in private streets. Public scavenging is done for about 12,000 of the inhabitants, costing about £215 per annum, and is done by the Council's men. The refuse of the town is removed by the Council's men weekly, and is conveyed to the sewage farm and burnt in the open, and the clinker

utilised afterwards. The approximate number of water closets in the district is now 215, where they are the only ones used; there are more than that number where pan closets are used as well as water closets in the house. The approximate number of pail closets in the district is 2,067; they are gradually being converted into water closets where possible. There are about 166 privy middens still remaining in the district, which ought all to be converted into water closets. Water closets are now put into all new houses. There were 23 pail closets and 50 privy middens converted into water closets during the year.

SYNOPSIS OF ABOVE.

Public Scavenging is adopted in the district except a few private streets.

Population for which public scavenging is done, 12,700.

Annual cost, £215 per annum.

Scavenging carried out by Council.

Town Refuse removed weekly.

Town Refuse disposed of by burning at Sewage Farm.

Number of water closets in district, 215.

Number of pail closets in district, 2,067.

Number of privy middens in district, 166.

Number of pail closets converted into water closets during year, 23.

Number of privy middens converted into water closets during year, 50.

Bye-Laws.

Bye-laws belonging to the following matters have been adopted, and have been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, where marked with a X.

Long Eaton Urban District.	Date of Sanction.
1. New Streets and Buildings ..	X May 30th, 1876.
2. Common Lodging Houses ..	1. Local Regulations.
3. Scavenging	Local Regulations.
4. Measures	X May 30th, 1876.
5. Markets	X March 15th, 1881.
6. Slaughter Houses.. ..	X May 30th, 1876.
7. Public Baths and Wash Houses.	1. Board School.
8. Houses Let in Lodgings	Nil.
9. Cemeteries	X 1 July 15th, 1884.
10. Mortuaries	1. No Regulations.
11. Offensive Trades	None.
12. Open spaces	No Regulations.
13. Van and Tents	None.

Regulations.

1.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	No Regulations.
2.—For periodical removal of manure	...	...	..
3.—For other matters	..	...	..

Regulations respecting the above are needed, especially with regard to our milk supply, its storage, and distribution. At present the Council has no control over the milk supply of the district. It is a very potent factor in the introducing and spread of infectious disease amongst the inhabitants.

Places with regard to which the Sanitary Authority has special powers and duties.

The following places are registered :—

Buildings and Trades.	Regis- tered or not.	No. on Regis- ter.	Remarks on Conditions.
1. Workshops	44	44	No overcrowding, clean, and well ventilated.
2. Common Lodging Houses	1	1	Badly kept, unsuitable site, over-crowded.
3. Other (tenement) Lodging Houses	Nil	Nil.	None in the district.
4. Slaughter Houses.. ..	13	13	Clean, well drained, trapped, and whitewashed.
Dairies	2	2	Clean.
5. Cowsheds	7	Nil.	No regulations.
(Milk Shops.. ..	10	Nil.	Clean, and well looked after.
6. Bakehouses	14	14	Clean, and whitewashed regularly
7. Offensive Trades	Nil	Nil.	None in the district.
8. Canal Boats	Nil	Nil.	None in district except what passes by.

During the last two years a special survey of the whole district has been proceeding and will soon be completed. Up to the present a properly constructed map of the district was not obtainable, but when the present survey is completed, we shall have a map of the whole town with its streets, sewers, drains, water mains, and all other necessary information marked in it for immediate reference when required.

We have no means at present of registering the temperature or rainfall of our district, information that would be very useful in determining outbreaks of disease, as the level is very low and the surface water very high.

The district has experienced a most serious inconvenience from flooding: several houses in the lower parts of the town having from 2 to 3 feet of water in them for some days. It was feared that ill consequences

might follow from the damp remaining in the houses after the flood abated, and the Council therefore took steps to remedy or prevent its recurrence another time, and at their direction I drew up some practical directions for the houses that were flooded, and 500 copies of the following leaflet were distributed by the Council amongst them.

Long Eaton Urban District Council.

**Sanitary Precautions to be taken in those Houses where
the Recent Floods have entered.**

- 1.—Thoroughly ventilate the rooms by keeping doors and windows open as long as possible.
 - 2.—Remove all linoleum and carpets off the floor, and keep them off until the floors are thoroughly dry.
 - 3.—Keep fires burning in the rooms till all the damp is removed.
 - 4.—Scrub and wash the floors with soft soap and boiling water, and after with carbolic acid and water (one teacupful of carbolic acid to four gallons of boiling water).
 - 5.—Also scrub and wash the skirting boards and doors, all timber work and furniture soiled by the flood.
 - 6.—Heat and ventilate the rooms afterwards.
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Your obedient servant,

A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D., M.C.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 4th, 1901.

Report of Inspector of Nuisances.



NUISANCES ABATED DURING YEAR 1900.

							Totals.
No disconnection to Waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Drains obstructed	...	...	..	...	...	...	15
Insufficient Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies converted to Pan Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Privies	..	Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10
Pans	..	..	..	...	...	...	23
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Surface of Courts and Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Eaves, Spouts, and Down-Spouts	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Urinals Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Supply Polluted and Town Water Supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pigsties	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foul Conditions of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total				...	...	...	<u>232</u>

FRANK WORRALL.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

LONG EATON,

4th February, 1901.

